

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

JIMMY AVILA,

Plaintiff,

-against-

ACACIA NETWORK, INC.; LORRAINE COLEMAN; BRONX ADDICTION SERVICES INTEGRATED CONCEPTS SYSTEM, INC., a/k/a (BASICS),

Defendants.

22-CV-7657 (LTS)

ORDER TO AMEND

LAURA TAYLOR SWAIN, Chief United States District Judge:

Plaintiff, who is appearing *pro se*, brings this action under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (“ADA”) and “the Fair Housing Act of 1978” (“FHA”), alleging that “Defendants have deliberately disregarded known or serious known risks of harm to Plaintiff, and their actions and failures to act cause[d] harm or serious risks of harm to Plaintiff, including unnecessary homelessness, physical, medical, and psychological harm.” (ECF No. 2 at 1.) By order dated October 25, 2022, the Court granted Plaintiff’s request to proceed *in forma pauperis* (“IFP”), that is, without prepayment of fees. For the reasons set forth below, the Court grants Plaintiff leave to file an amended complaint within 60 days of the date of this order.

**STANDARD OF REVIEW**

The Court must dismiss an IFP complaint, or any portion of the complaint, that is frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B); *see Livingston v. Adirondack Beverage Co.*, 141 F.3d 434, 437 (2d Cir. 1998). The Court must also dismiss a complaint when the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction of the claims raised. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3).*

While the law mandates dismissal on any of these grounds, the Court is obliged to construe *pro se* pleadings liberally, *Harris v. Mills*, 572 F.3d 66, 72 (2d Cir. 2009), and interpret them to raise the “strongest [claims] that they suggest,” *Triestman v. Fed. Bureau of Prisons*, 470 F.3d 471, 474 (2d Cir. 2006) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted) (emphasis in original). But the “special solicitude” in *pro se* cases, *id.* at 475 (citation omitted), has its limits – to state a claim, *pro se* pleadings still must comply with Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, which requires a complaint to make a short and plain statement showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.

Rule 8 requires a complaint to include enough facts to state a claim for relief “that is plausible on its face.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). A claim is facially plausible if the plaintiff pleads enough factual detail to allow the Court to draw the inference that the defendant is liable for the alleged misconduct. In reviewing the complaint, the Court must accept all well-pleaded factual allegations as true. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678-79 (2009). But it does not have to accept as true “[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action,” which are essentially just legal conclusions. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555. After separating legal conclusions from well-pleaded factual allegations, the Court must determine whether those facts make it plausible – not merely possible – that the pleader is entitled to relief. *Id.*

## BACKGROUND

Plaintiff Jimmy Avila, who resides at 1212 Grant Avenue, Apt. 1C, Bronx, New York, brings this action against Acacia Network, Inc., Lorraine Coleman, and Bronx Addiction Services Integrated Concepts System, Inc. (“BASICS”), alleging that Defendants are violating his rights as a qualified individual with disabilities by discriminating against him in housing.

Plaintiff, using a letter provided by Dr. Martynowicz, requested that Defendants transfer Plaintiff from BASICS to a one-bedroom apartment at an alternate site.<sup>1</sup> He asserts that Defendants have refused and continue to refuse to accommodate his medical needs by failing to comply with the recommendation. Plaintiff further asserts that the landlord no longer wants Plaintiff in the apartment, and that he no longer wants to live there, but Defendants are “willfully neglecting to move Plaintiff to a different apartment despite having the duty and resources to do so.” (ECF No. 2 at 4.)

Plaintiff brings this action seeking declaratory relief, injunctive relief, and monetary damages in the amount of \$500,000.00.

A review of the Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER) system shows that Plaintiff has previously filed three lawsuits against some of the same defendants named in this action about discrimination in housing, but the prior cases do not shed any light on Plaintiff’s current allegations.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff does not assert the nature of his disabilities, but he attaches to his complaint a letter from Ted Martynowicz, DO, of Sun River Health, dated March 22, 2022, indicating that Plaintiff has “a chronic infection and likely osteomyelitis of the maxillary (upper dental) bone and will require bed rest for the next 7 days as part of his treatment.” (ECF No. 2 at 17.) Dr. Martynowicz’s letter also states that Plaintiff “will also require a safety transfer from BASIC to a ONE BEDROOM apartment at an alternate scatter sight [sic].” (*Id.*)

<sup>2</sup> On April 22, 2015, Plaintiff, who, at the time, was residing at 880 Tinton Ave., Apt. 1N, Bronx, New York, filed an action against Janice Glenn Slaughter and OH 161st Street L.P., alleging that defendants discriminated against him on the basis of his disability, in violation of the FHA. *See Avila v. Slaughter*, ECF 1:15-CV-3188, 20 (S.D.N.Y. July 28, 2015). That action was voluntarily dismissed without prejudice. *Id.*

On November 15, 2017, Plaintiff, who, at that time, was residing at his current address, filed an action against BASICS, Inc., Lorraine Coleman, Aja Douglas, 1212 Grant Realty LLC, and Jacob Finkelstein, alleging that they violated his rights under the FHA, in retaliation for Plaintiff winning judgments, in the Civil Court of the City of New York, against 1212 Grant Realty LLC and Jacob Finkelstein. *See Avila v. Basics, Inc.*, ECF 1:17-CV-8916, 6 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 20, 2017). By Memorandum Opinion and Order dated November 20, 2017, the Honorable Jesse M. Furman, of this court, denied Plaintiff’s request for injunctive relief and dismissed that complaint for failure to state a plausible claim for relief under the FHA. *Id.* Judge Furman

## DISCUSSION

### A. The Fair Housing Act

The Fair Housing Act (“FHA”) “broadly prohibits discrimination in housing.” *Gladstone Realtors v. Vill. of Bellwood*, 441 U.S. 91, 93 (1979). Specifically, it prohibits discrimination “against any person in the terms, conditions, or privileges of sale or rental of a dwelling, or in the provision of services or facilities in connection therewith, because of race, color, religion, sex, familial status, . . . national origin,” or disability. 42 U.S.C. § 3604(b), (f). Section 3604 makes it unlawful to “discriminate in the . . . rental [of], or to otherwise make unavailable or deny, a dwelling to any . . . renter because of” the individual’s disability. 42 U.S.C. § 3604(f)(1)(A). It also prohibits discrimination against “any person in the terms, conditions, or privileges of sale or rental of a dwelling, or in the provision of services or facilities in connection with such a dwelling, because of a [disability].” 42 U.S.C. § 3604(f)(2). Under the FHA, disability discrimination further includes a refusal to make “reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices, or services, when such accommodations may be necessary to afford such person equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling.” 42 U.S.C. § 3604(f)(3)(B).

“To demonstrate a disability under the FHA, a plaintiff must show: (1) ‘a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more . . . major life activities’; (2) ‘a record of having such an impairment’; or (3) that he or she is ‘regarded as having such an impairment.’”

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granted Plaintiff leave to file an amended complaint within 30 days, but Plaintiff did not amend his complaint in that case.

On August 28, 2018, Plaintiff, who, at that time, was residing at his current address, filed a complaint against 1212 Grant Realty, LLC, Basics, Inc., Lorraine Coleman, and Jacob Finkelstein, alleging that defendants retaliated against him by attempting to evict him, in violation of the FHA. *See Avila v. 1212 Grant Realty, LLC*, ECF 1:18-CV-7851, 130 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 26, 2021). In that action, Plaintiff and defendants reached a settlement and stipulated to dismiss the action with prejudice, with regard to all defendants. *Id.*

*See Rodriguez v. Village Green Realty, Inc.*, 788 F.3d 31, 40 (2d Cir. 2015) (quoting 42 U.S.C. § 3602(h)). Generally, to state a claim of intentional discrimination under the FHA, a plaintiff must allege facts sufficient to show that he “was ‘a member of a protected class,’ suffered relevant ‘adverse’ treatment, and ‘can sustain a *minimal* burden of showing facts suggesting an inference of discriminatory motivation.’” *Palmer v. Fannie Mae*, 755 F. App’x 43, 45 (2d Cir. 2018) (summary order) (emphasis in original) (quoting *Littlejohn v. City of New York*, 795 F.3d 297, 311 (2d Cir. 2015)). “[A] plaintiff need only give plausible support to a minimal inference of discriminatory motivation’ at the pleading stage.” *Id.* at 45-46 (quoting *Vega v. Hempstead Union Free Sch. Dist.*, 801 F.3d 72, 84 (2d Cir. 2015)). Thus, “a plaintiff may not need to prove that her protected status was a but-for cause of the adverse action she suffered, but only a motivating factor.” *Id.* at 46 (citing *Vega*, 801 F.3d at 86); *Fair Hous. Justice Ctr., Inc. v. Edgewater Park Owners Coop., Inc.*, No. 10-CV-09121, 2012 WL 762323, at \*7 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 9, 2012) (“To establish a claim under the FHA . . . , Plaintiff must demonstrate that [a protected class] is a motivating factor in” the defendant’s actions.).

To state a claim under the FHA that a defendant failed to provide reasonable accommodations with respect a plaintiff’s disability, however, a plaintiff must allege facts showing:

- (1) that the plaintiff or a person who would live with the plaintiff had a [disability, as defined by the FHA]; (2) that the defendant knew or reasonably should have been expected to know of the [disability]; (3) that the accommodation was likely necessary to afford the [disabled] person an equal opportunity to use and enjoy the dwelling; (4) that the accommodation requested was reasonable; and (5) that the defendant refused to make the requested accommodation.

*Olsen v. Stark Homes, Inc.*, 759 F.3d 140, 156 (2d Cir. 2014); *C.T. Fair Hous. Ctr. v. Corelogic Rental Prop. Solutions, LLC*, 369 F. Supp. 3d 362, 379 (D. Conn. 2019). “Plaintiffs must show that, but for the accommodation, they likely will be denied an equal opportunity to enjoy the

housing of their choice.”” *Olsen*, 759 F.3d at 156 (citation omitted). “Requested accommodations are reasonable where the cost is modest and they do not pose an undue hardship or a substantial burden on the housing provider.” *Id.*

Even assuming that the infection described in Martynowicz’s letter is a disability within the meaning of the FHA, Plaintiff fails to allege facts sufficient to state a claim, under the FHA, that Defendants have intentionally discriminated against him because of his disability or failed to provide reasonable accommodations with respect to his disability. Plaintiff does not allege that: (1) the requested accommodation was likely necessary to afford [him] an equal opportunity to enjoy the dwelling; (2) the accommodation he requested was reasonable; and (3) the defendant refused to make the requested accommodation. Nor does Plaintiff provide any facts showing that his disability has been a motivating factor with respect to any adverse action Defendants are alleged to have taken against him. *See Smith v. NYCHA*, 410 F. App’x 404, 406 (2d Cir. 2011) (summary order) (finding that the plaintiff did not meet the standard for intentional discrimination on the basis of her disability because she did not alleged that discriminatory animus was a factor, much less a ‘significant factor,’ in NYCHA’s alleged failure to maintain the apartment building and her apartment). Plaintiff also alleges no facts showing that he has been denied an equal opportunity to enjoy his apartment due to a requested reasonable accommodation for his disability that was denied. *See Higgins v. 120 Riverside Boulevard at Trump Place Condo.* No. 21-CV-4203, 2021 WL 5450205, at \*4 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 19, 2021) (“A plaintiff is not entitled to *preferential* enjoyment of her housing solely by virtue of her disability. Rather, she must show that, but for the accommodation, [she has been denied or] likely will be denied an *equal* opportunity to enjoy the housing of [her] choice.”) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted, alterations and emphasis in original); *Riccardo v. Cassidy*, No. 1:10-CV-0462,

2012 WL 651853, at \*6 (N.D.N.Y. Feb. 28, 2012) (dismissing the amended complaint because the plaintiff did not show that the desired accommodations would afford him equal opportunity to use and enjoy the dwelling and that the request was denied on the basis of a disability). In light of Plaintiff's *pro se* status, the Court grants Plaintiff leave to amend his complaint to allege facts to state a claim under the FHA of disability discrimination or failure to provide reasonable disability accommodations.

#### **B. The Americans with Disabilities Act**

The ADA prohibits discrimination against the disabled in major areas of life. The statute consists of three parts: Title I, 42 U.S.C. § 12111 *et seq.*, which prohibits discrimination in employment; Title II, 42 U.S.C. § 12131 *et seq.*, which prohibits discrimination by public entities; and Title III, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 *et seq.*, which prohibits discrimination in access to public accommodations. *PGA Tour, Inc. v. Martin*, 532 U.S. 661, 675 (2001).

Title II of the ADA provides that “no qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of such disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any such entity.” 42 U.S.C. § 12132. To assert a claim under this provision of the ADA,

a plaintiff must demonstrate that (1) he is a qualified individual with a disability; (2) the defendant is subject to one of the Acts; and (3) he was denied the opportunity to participate in or benefit from the defendant's services, programs, or activities, or was otherwise discriminated against by the defendant because of his disability.”

*McElwee v. Cnty. of Orange*, 700 F.3d 635, 640 (2d Cir. 2012) (quoting *Powell v. Nat'l Bd. of Med. Exam'rs*, 364 F.3d 79, 85 (2d Cir. 2004)). Generally, “a defendant discriminates when it fails to make a reasonable accommodation that would permit a qualified disabled individual ‘to have access to and take a meaningful part in public services.’” *Id.* at 640.

Title III of the ADA provides that “[n]o individual shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of any place of public accommodation.” 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a).

The provision further states that

[i]t shall be discriminatory to afford an individual or class of individuals, on the basis of a disability or disabilities of such individual or class, directly, or through contractual, licensing, or other arrangements with the opportunity to participate in or benefit from a good, service, facility, privilege, advantage, or accommodation *that is not equal to that afforded to other individuals.*

42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(ii) (emphasis added); *see also Camarillo v. Carrols Corp.*, 518 F.3d 153, 156 (2d Cir. 2008).

Again, even assuming that Plaintiff is a qualified individual with a disability for the purpose of Title II of the ADA and is subject to the protections of this statute, Plaintiff has alleged no facts showing that he was denied the opportunity to participate in or benefit from Defendants’ services, programs, or activities, or was otherwise discriminated against by Defendants, *by reason of his disability. See Smith*, 410 F. App’x at 406 (discussion in the context of claims under the FHA and Title II of the ADA arising from NYCHA’s failure to carry out repairs in its apartments). The Court grants Plaintiff leave to amend his complaint to allege facts to state a claim under Title II of the ADA.

### **C. Request for Injunctive Relief**

Plaintiff has filed an application for preliminary injunction. To obtain such relief, Plaintiff must show: (1) that he is likely to suffer irreparable harm and (2) either (a) a likelihood of success on the merits of his case or (b) sufficiently serious questions going to the merits to make them a fair ground for litigation and a balance of hardships tipping decidedly in his favor. *See UBS Fin. Servs., Inc. v. W.V. Univ. Hosps., Inc.*, 660 F. 3d 643, 648 (2d Cir. 2011) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted); *Wright v. Giuliani*, 230 F.3d 543, 547 (2000). Preliminary

injunctive relief “is an extraordinary and drastic remedy, one that should not be granted unless the movant, by a clear showing, carries the burden of persuasion.” *Moore v. Consol. Edison Co. of N.Y., Inc.*, 409 F.3d 506, 510 (2d Cir. 2005) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

As set forth above, Plaintiff fails to state a claim for relief under the ADA or the FHA. The Court therefore finds that Plaintiff has not, at this time, shown (1) a likelihood of success on the merits, or (2) sufficiently serious questions going to the merits to make them a fair ground for litigation and a balance of hardships tipping decidedly in his favor. Accordingly, Plaintiff’s request for injunctive relief is denied without prejudice to renewal.

#### **LEAVE TO AMEND**

Plaintiff proceeds in this matter without the benefit of an attorney. District courts generally should grant a self-represented plaintiff an opportunity to amend a complaint to cure its defects, unless amendment would be futile. *See Hill v. Curcione*, 657 F.3d 116, 123-24 (2d Cir. 2011); *Salahuddin v. Cuomo*, 861 F.2d 40, 42 (2d Cir. 1988). Indeed, the Second Circuit has cautioned that district courts “should not dismiss [a *pro se* complaint] without granting leave to amend at least once when a liberal reading of the complaint gives any indication that a valid claim might be stated.” *Cuoco v. Moritsugu*, 222 F.3d 99, 112 (2d Cir. 2000) (quoting *Gomez v. USAA Fed. Sav. Bank*, 171 F.3d 794, 795 (2d Cir. 1999)). Because Plaintiff may be able to allege facts to state valid ADA and FHA claims, the Court grants Plaintiff 60 days’ leave to amend his complaint to detail his claims.

Plaintiff is granted leave to amend his complaint to provide facts to support his claims. In the “Statement of Claim” section of the amended complaint form, Plaintiff must provide a short and plain statement of the relevant facts supporting each claim against each defendant. If Plaintiff has an address for any named defendant, Plaintiff must provide it. Plaintiff should include all of the information in the amended complaint that Plaintiff wants the Court to consider

in deciding whether the amended complaint states a claim for relief. That information should include:

- a) the names and titles of all relevant people;
- b) a description of all relevant events, including what each defendant did or failed to do, the approximate date and time of each event, and the general location where each event occurred;
- c) a description of the injuries Plaintiff suffered; and
- d) the relief Plaintiff seeks, such as money damages, injunctive relief, or declaratory relief.

Essentially, Plaintiff's amended complaint should tell the Court: who violated his federally protected rights and how; when and where such violations occurred; and why Plaintiff is entitled to relief.<sup>3</sup>

Because Plaintiff's amended complaint will completely replace, not supplement, the original complaint, any facts or claims that Plaintiff wants to include from the original complaint must be repeated in the amended complaint.

## **CONCLUSION**

Plaintiff is granted leave to file an amended complaint that complies with the standards set forth above. Plaintiff must submit the amended complaint to this Court's Pro Se Intake Unit within sixty days of the date of this order, caption the document as an "Amended Complaint," and label the document with docket number 22-CV-7657 (LTS). An Amended Complaint form is attached to this order. No summons will issue at this time. If Plaintiff fails to comply within the

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<sup>3</sup> Plaintiff may consider contacting the New York Legal Assistance Group's (NYLAG) Legal Clinic for Pro Se Litigants in the Southern District of New York, which is a free legal clinic staffed by attorneys and paralegals to assist those who are representing themselves in civil lawsuits in this court. A copy of the flyer with details of the clinic is attached to this order. The clinic is currently available **only** by telephone.

time allowed, and he cannot show good cause to excuse such failure, the complaint will be dismissed for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

Plaintiff's application for preliminary injunction (ECF No. 3) is denied without prejudice to renewal at a later date.

The Court certifies under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3) that any appeal from this order would not be taken in good faith, and therefore IFP status is denied for the purpose of an appeal. *Cf. Coppededge v. United States*, 369 U.S. 438, 444-45 (1962) (holding that an appellant demonstrates good faith when he seeks review of a nonfrivolous issue).

SO ORDERED.

Dated: February 22, 2023  
New York, New York

/s/ Laura Taylor Swain  
LAURA TAYLOR SWAIN  
Chief United States District Judge

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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Write the full name of each plaintiff.

CV \_\_\_\_\_  
(Include case number if one has been assigned)

-against-

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**AMENDED**

**COMPLAINT**

Do you want a jury trial?

Yes     No

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Write the full name of each defendant. If you need more space, please write "see attached" in the space above and attach an additional sheet of paper with the full list of names. The names listed above must be identical to those contained in Section II.

**NOTICE**

The public can access electronic court files. For privacy and security reasons, papers filed with the court should therefore *not* contain: an individual's full social security number or full birth date; the full name of a person known to be a minor; or a complete financial account number. A filing may include *only*: the last four digits of a social security number; the year of an individual's birth; a minor's initials; and the last four digits of a financial account number. See Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5.2.

## I. BASIS FOR JURISDICTION

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction (limited power). Generally, only two types of cases can be heard in federal court: cases involving a federal question and cases involving diversity of citizenship of the parties. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, a case arising under the United States Constitution or federal laws or treaties is a federal question case. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1332, a case in which a citizen of one State sues a citizen of another State or nation, and the amount in controversy is more than \$75,000, is a diversity case. In a diversity case, no defendant may be a citizen of the same State as any plaintiff.

What is the basis for federal-court jurisdiction in your case?

- Federal Question**
- Diversity of Citizenship**

### A. If you checked Federal Question

Which of your federal constitutional or federal statutory rights have been violated?

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### B. If you checked Diversity of Citizenship

#### 1. Citizenship of the parties

Of what State is each party a citizen?

The plaintiff, \_\_\_\_\_, is a citizen of the State of  
(Plaintiff's name)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(State in which the person resides and intends to remain.)

or, if not lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States, a citizen or subject of the foreign state of \_\_\_\_\_.

If more than one plaintiff is named in the complaint, attach additional pages providing information for each additional plaintiff.

If the defendant is an individual:

The defendant, \_\_\_\_\_, is a citizen of the State of  
(Defendant's name)

or, if not lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States, a citizen or subject of the foreign state of

If the defendant is a corporation:

The defendant, \_\_\_\_\_, is incorporated under the laws of

the State of \_\_\_\_\_

and has its principal place of business in the State of \_\_\_\_\_

or is incorporated under the laws of (foreign state) \_\_\_\_\_

and has its principal place of business in \_\_\_\_\_.

If more than one defendant is named in the complaint, attach additional pages providing information for each additional defendant.

## II. PARTIES

### A. Plaintiff Information

Provide the following information for each plaintiff named in the complaint. Attach additional pages if needed.

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First Name	Middle Initial	Last Name
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Street Address
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County, City	State	Zip Code
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Telephone Number	Email Address (if available)
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**B. Defendant Information**

To the best of your ability, provide addresses where each defendant may be served. If the correct information is not provided, it could delay or prevent service of the complaint on the defendant. Make sure that the defendants listed below are the same as those listed in the caption. Attach additional pages if needed.

Defendant 1:

First Name	Last Name	
Current Job Title (or other identifying information)		
Current Work Address (or other address where defendant may be served)		
County, City	State	Zip Code

Defendant 2:

First Name	Last Name	
Current Job Title (or other identifying information)		
Current Work Address (or other address where defendant may be served)		
County, City	State	Zip Code

Defendant 3:

First Name	Last Name	
Current Job Title (or other identifying information)		
Current Work Address (or other address where defendant may be served)		
County, City	State	Zip Code

Defendant 4:

First Name	Last Name	
Current Job Title (or other identifying information)		
Current Work Address (or other address where defendant may be served)		
County, City	State	Zip Code

**III. STATEMENT OF CLAIM**

Place(s) of occurrence: \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) of occurrence: \_\_\_\_\_

**FACTS:**

State here briefly the FACTS that support your case. Describe what happened, how you were harmed, and what each defendant personally did or failed to do that harmed you. Attach additional pages if needed.

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**INJURIES:**

If you were injured as a result of these actions, describe your injuries and what medical treatment, if any, you required and received.

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**IV. RELIEF**

State briefly what money damages or other relief you want the court to order.

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## V. PLAINTIFF'S CERTIFICATION AND WARNINGS

By signing below, I certify to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief that: (1) the complaint is not being presented for an improper purpose (such as to harass, cause unnecessary delay, or needlessly increase the cost of litigation); (2) the claims are supported by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument to change existing law; (3) the factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, will likely have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; and (4) the complaint otherwise complies with the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11.

I agree to notify the Clerk's Office in writing of any changes to my mailing address. I understand that my failure to keep a current address on file with the Clerk's Office may result in the dismissal of my case.

Each Plaintiff must sign and date the complaint. Attach additional pages if necessary. If seeking to proceed without prepayment of fees, each plaintiff must also submit an IFP application.

Dated	Plaintiff's Signature	
First Name	Middle Initial	Last Name
Street Address		
County, City	State	Zip Code
Telephone Number	Email Address (if available)	

I have read the Pro Se (Nonprisoner) Consent to Receive Documents Electronically:

Yes    No

If you do consent to receive documents electronically, submit the completed form with your complaint. If you do not consent, please do not attach the form.

# Notice For Pro Se Litigants

As a public health precaution, the New York Legal Assistance Group's Legal Clinic for Pro Se Litigants has temporarily suspended all in-person client meetings as of Tuesday, March 17, 2020.

Limited scope legal assistance will continue to be provided, but only by appointment and only over the phone. During this time, we cannot assist walk-in visitors to the clinic.

If you need the assistance of the clinic, please call 212-659-6190 and leave a message, including your telephone number, and someone will get back to you as soon as possible. If you do not leave a message with your telephone number, we cannot call you back.

Please be patient because our responses to your messages may be delayed while we transition to phone appointments.

